

tary, replied that the object desired would not be attained by the raising of such questions. Already, he added, several representations had been made to the ports regarding cases of hardships and ill treatment which had been brought to the attention of the British Consul.

Mr. James F. Hogan, anti-Parnellite member for the middle division of Tipperary, asked the government what truth there was in the statement made in one of the last letters of the late Robert Louis Stevenson that ex-King Mataafa, of Samoa, after submitting to the authorities, had been brought to Apia on board a British ship, the captain of which, he said, the British had declared that he would be safe (thereunder). Notwithstanding this, according to Mr. Stevenson, Mataafa was sent to the Marshall Islands.

Sir Edward Grey said that the captain of the British ship had only promised Mataafa that his life would be spared, and had not taken any part in his deportation. The British advised him that Sir Edward Grey had conveyed the information that if all the deported chiefs were well treated and that arrangements had been made for their families there could be no interference.

The Armenian Commission.

Constantinople, March 21.—The government, after considering the matter for a week, has decided to allow the Armenian members of the Armenian commission of inquiry to have their own interpreters. In consequence of this decision, the various foreign embassies are now sending interpreters to Moscow.

Ordered Their Release.

Constantinople, March 21.—The Sultan has ordered the release of the Armenian ecclesiastics who are imprisoned in the provinces for political offences.

LET AMERICA BEWARE!

A Havana Paper Recites the Achievements of the Spanish Navy.

Key West, Fla., March 21.—La Union Constitutional, a semi-official newspaper at Havana, reviews the allegations in the Alianza case, and opines that if that vessel was really fired upon the Spanish commander was fully justified. It assumes that there was some treachery about the approach or movements of the vessel, and that when the Spanish cruiser proposed to examine her she ran away, and it thereupon fired after her. A part of the newspaper's assumption is that the steamer did not show her colors when called upon to do so.

The Alianza then recites the achievements of the Spanish navy, and proceeds:

"Let it be known, then, that our navy of today is the same as that of Lepanto, Trapañar and Callao. It is the same that the Austrians and Russians had to submit to its officers to be imitated before sinking the Italian fleet at Lissa. They are the same race and blood as those who fought and fell before San Sebastian, when we were unprotected; the same who, at Puglia, Galapagos and Melilla, punished the Moors of Mendaña and Rifa for their insults; the same that won the battle of San Juan, Bataan, in the Alcedo and the Santa Maria, deposed and conquered the tempests of the ocean, and the same that during the last four years, have fought under the flag of Spain. Finally, they are the same men that on sea and on land are unconquerable."

"It would be unwise that the United States should be in this, and to the prestige of that nation may not suffer in contention that may arise through adventure and war, when making war on her and her noble sons; and let the nation remember that the laws of neutrality were made for nations that know how to respect them."

FAVORS ANNEXATION.

Senator Morgan Wants Uncle Sam to Buy Cuba.

Washington, March 21.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, has remained in Washington since the adjournment of congress, and takes an interest in the existing foreign complications.

"I do not know what is being done," he said to an Associated Press reporter, "further than what is said in the papers from time to time. The situation is not clear in the situation in Cuba. If the revolutionists are able to hold out for a year they will be able to secure material assistance from this country, but not in the way of money, but in men, in spite of all efforts to prevent it. There are many that are ready to go into a war for Cuba, or to give it up, but the men who are keeping them out of it if the men who are leading this revolt show that they come out any strength at all. The men who are inclining to war are uprising as without any particular pain, but it appears now that it has grown to be quite formidable. Those people who are for Cuban independence, it is only a question of time when Cuba will throw off the Spanish yoke. It may not be with this revolution, but it will come with some revolution."

"You are in favor of purchasing Cuba?"

"I have always been a Cuban annexationist," responded Mr. Morgan. "I am in favor of purchasing the island, or of any other method of acquiring it from Spain. It is an important island for the United States."

The Alliance incident was referred to by Mr. Morgan, who said that the course of the Cuban sugar department in demanding an apology and reparation. He declared that American merchandise cannot be lawfully imported with any other sugar. He expressed the hope that Cuba might be annexed and said it was a great mistake to let the Spanish go into the island. We had an opportunity. No such chance, he added, should be neglected in the future, when there were others in similar positions who could exert control and which are properly a part of the American continental system and necessary to the protection of our commerce on our coasts."

GREAT BRITAIN'S BLUFF.

The New Says She Don't Want American Territory.

Washington, March 21.—Dispatches from Minister Bayard today in response to telegrams from this government requiring him to ascertain the attitude of Great Britain in case Nicaragua should refuse to pay the indemnity demanded for the outrage of Mr. Hatch. Indicated very clearly that whatever else might happen England will not seek to acquire American territory. The telegram to Mr. Bayard was the result of the cabinet council of yesterday, and the report received today is regarded as very satisfactory.

No less agreeable to the government here is the latest phase of the Venezuelan question which, inasmuch as there are intimations from the British government of a disposition to submit that case to arbitration, is held to be a diplomatic triumph for the administration.

Rebel Leaders Killed.

Havana, March 21.—The governor of Santiago province reports that on March 15th, General Garrick started from Baire with 220 men. The troops overtook the rebels at Baire and killed five of them in a short but hot fight. Among the dead were the rebel leaders, Manuel and Pacheco, and the aide-de-camp, Estrada. All the arms and ammunition of the rebels were captured.

News of the Insurrection.

Port Tampa, Fla., March 21.—Nothing has been heard in Havana up to the time of the sallying of the Olivette yesterday regarding the report that the schooner Irene had been fired on by a Spanish cruiser. There is no reliable news of the insurrection. The Havana papers contain nothing of importance.

Signs of Peace.

Washington, March 21.—Advices are said to have been received at the Guatemalan legation to-day, the effect of which has a tendency to indicate that the republic and the government of Mexico. The tenor of the reported information is to the effect that the disputed boundary line has been the subject of recent very friendly consideration by the two governments and that a temporary arrangement has been entered upon which bids fair to result in an absolutely peaceful solution of the differences between the two republics.

They Don't Want Peace.

London, March 21.—The Morning Post has this dispatch from Yokohama. The consensus of opinion is that the success of the

peace negotiations is doubtful. The military element, which is dominant, wants the war prosecuted until the victory shall be complete. In parliament the feeling is that in the lower house notice has been given of a motion to the effect that the time to negotiate peace has not yet arrived.

PENSIONS FOR OLD WARRIORS.

The Emperor's Decree in Honor of the Memory of His Grandfather.

Berlin, March 21.—The Reichszaehler will publish tomorrow the emperor's decree to the chancellor, ordering, in honor of the memory of his grandfather, Emperor William I, that henceforth pensions shall be paid to all old warriors and officers, surgeons and other officials taking part in the war of 1870 who were wounded and are now in reduced circumstances. The decree directs the chancellor to draft a bill putting its terms into effect and to introduce it in the bundesthur and Reichstag.

The emperor closed the sittings of the Prussian council of state today. In his speech declaring the session at an end, the kaiser said:

"After eight days of hard work and discussion we terminate our debates. It is not likely that the results of our work will be satisfactory everywhere, yet the government has its task set and will use all means to find relief for the agricultural distress which prevails. The debate of the council has shown clearly what is possible to be obtained in the way of help. The emperor has had a son, Fernando, and his wife, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Consuelo followed their mother's example and also became fast friends. On March 2, 1877, Consuelo Vanderbilt was born and was called after Consuelo Ynaga, who had in the meantime married George Victor Drogo Montague, then Lord Montagu, afterwards eighth duke of Manchester. The first child of this union was the present duke, the second issue being Lady Jacqueline Mary and Alva Montague, who recently died, the latter being named after Mrs. Vanderbilt. This is merely to show the great friendship which existed between Consuelo Ynaga and Alva Vanderbilt, and which cruel fate has now so far removed, and 'Yvonne K.' will be the name of her dear friend, the duchess of Manchester, or if not the duchess, then surely her daughter."

one son, Fernando. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Ynaga were very fond of each other and had been for years. Naturally the Mrs. Alva and Consuelo followed their mother's example and also became fast friends. On March 2, 1877, Consuelo Vanderbilt was born and was called after Consuelo Ynaga, who had in the meantime married George Victor Drogo Montague, then Lord Montagu, afterwards eighth duke of Manchester. The first child of this union was the present duke, the second issue being Lady Jacqueline Mary and Alva Montague, who recently died, the latter being named after Mrs. Vanderbilt. This is merely to show the great friendship which existed between Consuelo Ynaga and Alva Vanderbilt, and which cruel fate has now so far removed, and 'Yvonne K.' will be the name of her dear friend, the duchess of Manchester, or if not the duchess, then surely her daughter."

THE LEXOW BILLS.

They Represent the Ideas of the Reform Element of New York City.

Albany, N. Y., March 21.—The Lexow bills were reported favorably in the senate today by their author, Senator Lexow, and after a debate lasting nearly all day, advanced to a second reading.

Final action which it was intended should occur today, was postponed because of an absence of the vote of one of the bills.

The bills were up in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills. The attempt of the republican majority to pass the Lexow bills resulted in the bolt of Senator Reynolds, who voted for the bill, but was then unseated by Senator Lexow. The Lexow bill was then joined in the bolt, but later in the day switched back and voted with the majority to advance the bills to the third reading.

Senator Lamey, from his action today, probably voted against the Lexow bills when they came up in the first reading yesterday.

Early in the day Senator Lexow voted for the Lexow bills, favorably or unfavorably, but it is generally believed that his vote would be controlled by the mayor's approval of the bills.

He received a reply this afternoon which he refused to give out. He said he considered it confidential and that he wished to be allowed to speak with his committee before he voted on the Lexow bills.

When he came up in the committee of ten, he was the only one to vote for the Lexow bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically kills the bills.

The Lexow bills are to be voted on in the committee of ten, which represent the ideas and wants of the reform element in New York city, were re-committed to the Lexow committee. This practically



Good Poison

Each of Death, New Life

Taking Hood's.

PUTTING UP CASH.

Athenians Decide to Wait No Longer on Northern Capital.

SEVERAL NEW INDUSTRIES PLANNED

The Electric Power Plant's Knitting Mill and a Cotton Factory Are All Being Arranged For.

Some Came Out.
I was in intense suffering on my thigh. It discharged at times.

Then I was told for sure it was Hood's. Hood's soon got on my feet, but I went to the Maryland University they said my trouble was chronic and gave me little hope. I had continued taking Hood's 100 miles and the species has gone, and I have been in health ever since.

not been for Hood's Sampson in my grave. I have gained in a year ago to 170 pounds today.

Sarsaparilla Cures
Sarsaparilla for all. W. E. 312 Hanover St., Baltimore, Md.

to cure liver diseases, constipation, sick headaches, indigestion.

U NEED

best medical help available. What no one can do, we can do.

Established reputation, and we are as Dr. Hattie White's opinion is given a special practice.

being true. There is no better practice.

genuine specialities, and this alone.

Specialties:

Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Hydrocephalus, Varicoecia, Psoriasis, Moles, Eczema, Melasma, Pilae, Catarrh and Diseases of Women.

Sexual Disease.

weakness, loss of memory, lost manhood and eyesight.

of early vice in young men, mental and physical and untiring patients for

men, women, children.

fecting the gentle-gentleman by scientific and

and are cured by met-

farmers. Hot Springs are the most successful treat-

ment which are exclusively

way & Co's treatment

are performed entirely by

and all poison is thrown

so that a return is im-

possible.

Left the Courthouse.

A gentleman in this city who is well known, re-

quired with a railroad company.

that in his judgment the Se-

ward Air-Line would not be a bidder at the

sale of the Northeastern; that the Southern

would not bid up to the minimum price of

\$200,000 and that the state in all probability,

would have to keep the property for a

time and it will for what there is in it.

It is believed that the road is in a splendid

shape and will be forthcoming in the near

part of this week.

The Northeastern Sale.

Yesterday in the city court the case of

Henry Payne vs. the mayor and council of

Athens, for damages to his lot, was called.

Judge James Milner, of the court, said that

the case was a new one to

him. He asked for the entry of service and

said that the papers were never served.

Mr. Payne, of Mayo's O'Farrell, who had

never received them. Judge Lytle raised

the point as to inadequacy of service.

On the ground that the court was not

authorized to serve as its place of

transacting business.

Judge Cobb did not agree with this idea

and the case was complete.

Thereupon Judge Lytle took up his hat and

left the courtroom. Messrs. Lumpkin &

Johns, of Lumpkin, John & Co.,

demanded and got a verdict for \$100—one-

third of what was asked for. The city will

pay the sum.

Porter in Court.

Mr. Porter, who established J. A. Illing-

worth several days since, was this morning

released on a bond of \$300. The charge

against him is stabbing, and the case will

be tried on April 10. The city court next

week, Illingworth, who was not doing so

well, is better now.

No Cine Yet.

No else has been found as to the

why Mr. Porter, colored, yester-

day morning. Several circumstances bear

out the truth of the negro's statement al-

ready made known to the effect that he was

being held incommunicado.

Colonel R. J. Redding, of Experiment,

went to Atlanta today and secured

an order for his release.

He is to be tried on April 10.

THE RELIGIOUS CRAZE.

Seekers Refuse to Eat or Drink Until

Their Spiritual Desires Are

fulfilled.

Athenians, March 21.—(Special)—Put-

teron, Ga., March 21.—(Special)—The

negro here are in the midst of a big

revival at the city's Baptist church.

So intense is the excitement that some

of the negroes are utterly oblivious to all

worldly things, and the streets are

filled with the sound of their voices.

The negroes, who refuse to leave

the church, have been

seen in the streets for three days and

nights without eating or sleeping.

DOWN BY THE SOUNDING SEA.

Owner Bets Is After Brunswick's

Beer Factory.

Brunswick, Ga., March 21.—(Special)—P.

M. Evans, formerly owner of the Bruns-

wick brewery and later owner of the Wal-

ton Brewing Company, of Savannah,

is accompanied by the millionaire brewer,

Betz, of Philadelphia. The indications

point to their purchase of Brunswick's

plant, although the present owners

prefer not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

ferred not to talk about it. It is pre-

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

Published Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

The Daily, per year..... \$5.00
The Sunday (20 to 26 pages)..... 2.00
The Daily and Sunday, per year..... 8.00
The Weekly, per year..... 1.00
All editions sent postpaid to any address.

At the reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Where to Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.

CINCINNATI—H. Drew & Bro.

NEW YORK—Bartlett, 154 Fifth Avenue.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 91 Adams street; Great Northern Hotel.

SAN FRANCISCO—R. C. Wilbur.

PHILADELPHIA—A. P. Kemper, corner

Lancaster Avenue and Baring

Seattle, Wash.—Puget Sound News

12 CENTS PER WEEK

For the Daily Constitution, or 50 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 6 cents per calendar month delivered to any address.

Send your name at once.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors.

10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., March 22, 1895.

Exposition Entertainment.

The suggestions made by The Constitution yesterday in regard to the necessity of providing ample and comfortable accommodations for the crowds that will visit the exposition, have attracted the favorable attention of all who appreciate the importance of the matter. From the letters we have received on the subject we select one from a prominent citizen, who regards the question as the first importance.

While the exposition board is intensely interested in any movement that has for its purpose the comfortable accommodation of visitors, and while it will co-operate most heartily with such a movement, nevertheless it is not to be expected that the members thereof will neglect their own duties, which are even more important, in order to take upon their shoulders the whole responsibility of organizing a movement to provide accommodations for visitors.

The board is under contract with the public to place upon the grounds that have been selected for the purpose, the largest exposition that has ever been held in this country outside of Chicago. The members are now engaged in perfecting arrangements to do this, and when they succeed no one will doubt that they have done their whole duty.

Meantime, they are not only willing but anxious to co-operate with and aid any movement that has for its aim the complete success of the exposition.

This being so, it seems to us that those who represent the organized public spirit of the city—the mayor and council, the Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies—also have a duty to perform.

They rest under a moral contract with the public to forward the exposition and to insure its success by every means in their power. They can best carry out this contract by originating and promoting a movement that has for its end the comfortable accommodation of those who come here at Atlanta's invitation to attend the great exposition.

The exposition board will co-operate heartily and energetically with such a movement. What says Mayor King?—what says President Woodson, of the Chamber of Commerce?

Rewarding the Cuckoos.

Colonel William M. Springer, who was kicked out of congress by his democratic constituents for cause, has been made judge of the United States court for the northern district of the Indian territory.

Buck Kilgore, of Texas, who is another congressional "dead duck," has been made judge of the United States court for the southern district of the Indian territory.

This is the announcement that comes from Washington. As these two men were partners in betraying the democratic party and in assisting Mr. Cleveland to turn the interests of the people over to the tender mercies of the gold gamblers, so, also, they are partners in the reward.

But, really, now, was the game worth the candle? Wouldn't Colonel Bill Springer rather have the confidence and esteem of the honest democrats of his state in return for duty faithfully performed than to have the little judgeship in the Indian territory? He has crawled on his belly in the dirt before Mr. Cleveland in season and out of season, and this is all the return he gets for it.

Kilgore, of Texas, has not, like Springer, advertised his subserviency by means of a brass band and red lights, but he has been subservient enough to enable the president to carry out his anti-democratic policy. As a member of the coinage committee of the house, it was his duty to unite with the other democratic members to get before the house a measure embodying the financial pledge of the Chicago platform. He was elected as a free coinage democrat and was one of the most uncompromising silver men in the country until Mr. Cleveland found occasion to use him.

But, at the extra session, Kilgore suddenly grew tired of silver. He gradually unloaded his soaring convictions, and could not be prevailed upon to meet with the coinage committee so that a democratic measure might be formulated. In this way he aided Mr. Cleveland, and others who were anxious to better their party, to cover up and conceal their designs for a considerable period.

Now Kilgore gets his reward—and

such a reward! It is enough to bring tears in the eyes of a betsy-bug.

The truth is, these men had no other choice. Their constituents had found them wanting and had discarded them, and now they have no other choice, if they want public employment, but to accept such small sop as Mr. Cleveland is willing to give them.

But we should like to see Buck Kilgore refuse the job, renounce the considerations that led up to the offer, and make up his mind to stand with the people.

A Frantic Tory.

Editor Godkin, of The New York Evening Post, is in a state of abject terror for fear some person or persons of influence may be induced at some time or other to show a disposition to resort insults offered to the United States.

He capers about in his editorial columns in a cold sweat, and seems to be afflicted with all the diseases that attend nervousness. He has the blues, the vapors, and hysteria, and acts altogether like a man who has attended an "ether party" at a country schoolhouse.

He capers about in his editorial columns in a cold sweat, and seems to be afflicted with all the diseases that attend nervousness. He has the blues, the vapors, and hysteria, and acts altogether like a man who has attended an "ether party" at a country schoolhouse.

The other day Mr. William C. Whitney, in response to a telegram sent him by the editor of The New York Times, declared that his blood was boiling over the Alliance outrage. This statement renders acute the chronic alarm of Editor Godkin, and his contortions are fearful to behold. Here we have cause and effect aptly illustrated. The Alliance outrage makes Mr. Whitney's blood boil, and the boiling of Mr. Whitney's blood causes Editor Godkin's torisym to bubble.

We are glad to see this activity in real estate circles. It is a sign of prosperity and progress.

Coming to Georgia.

The Georgia fever has struck Ohio. A Marion, O., special says:

The schemes to colonize the old soldiers of the late war is finding favor in this country. The plan is to buy 100,000 acres of land in some part of the United States, at a low figure, and divide it among the contributors. The plan, not practicable, is to have the enterprise kept in safe deposit until the tract of land suitable for the purpose is purchased, and the number of shares is limited, so all may have an equal chance. It is claimed that land can be had in Georgia at a low price, which is held at the option of the contributors, and as soon as sufficient money is raised to pay for it the colony will be organized, and possession will be taken at once, and the improvement of the land will begin, making new homes for those who are now awaiting results.

It is to be hoped that Buck Kilgore will make a better judge than he did a democrat.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Editor Richardson, of Columbus, insists that he has shown that Mr. Cleveland is in favor of international bimetallism. We are compelled to believe that Editor Richardson is suffering from a desire to play bo-peep with himself.

SIGNS OF THE SEASON.

When you hear the bee buzz—

See the children head for school; When you hear the farmer cussin', An' the hoss fly's on the mule;

When the black crows air a-cawin', An' the pine tree's coon' gum;

You kin then lay in yer quinine, For it's certain spring has come!

There is a colored girl in August, who writes her name as follows: "Miss Lizzie Flower-of-the-Country—Pinkie the Four-Mile-Post Honoree—Elizabeth Laura Jones Mary Lou Ashley Bush Viney George Smith." And she is in good health and spirits!

SNAKE-PROOF.

"Jim, air you much on killin' snakes?"

"No! cornicker can't throw me!"

RURAL HOTEL NOTE.

An Augustan man says he recently stopped in a village where the hotel had two large rooms, one for the men and one for the ladies. Half of each room was occupied by men freedom has been effected since then. It now should be too late in the day to reintroduce the lash, except perhaps among convicts, and the methods of the Niger Chartered Company ought to be investigated with the intent to put them down if possible.

We think there would be no risk in predicting that the Cleveland administration will never engage in any serious dispute with England, no matter what the provocation, so long as British bankers are in control of affairs at Washington.

The fear of the tory editor of The Evening Post is that this country will be under the necessity of thrashing out some foreign power and thus disturb our gold basis. But Godkin is far afraid.

The British bankers who are now "protecting" our treasury by controlling our financial affairs are also in complete control of the politicians who have the interests of this government in charge.

We think there would be no risk in predicting that the Cleveland administration will never engage in any serious dispute with England, no matter what the provocation, so long as British bankers are in control of affairs at Washington.

The woman's building will be no better Americans than the ex-confederate and ex-union soldiers, and this fact is well known, north and south. The colony will make no mistake if it settles in Georgia.

THE WOMAN'S BUILDING.

The women's board of managers will meet today to take action in reference to the alteration of the plans for the woman's building of the exposition. The lowest bid received for the erection of the building, after the plan of Miss Mercur, the architect, was \$32,000. This bid called for the erection of a permanent structure and not one designed to last through only the period of the exposition. It was originally intended that the woman's building should cost \$15,000 and more than \$20,000 has already been raised through the earnestness and the activity of the women of Atlanta. It is now found that Miss Mercur's plan is to be a "poor relation" of the original plan. These plans, however, so far as a permanent building is concerned, can be used and the frame work and the substantial features of the building can be retained. It is only the decorative work and the other interior finishing which must be changed to bring the erection of the building within the limit of reasonable cost.

With the alterations proposed by Miss Mercur the woman's board can, for about \$20,000, secure substantially the same results that the lowest bid would have given. It is to be hoped that the woman's board of managers at their meeting today will accept the alterations proposed by Miss Mercur, and that the erection of the building will be authorized if it can be done at approximately \$20,000. To do this it will be necessary for the several committees to combine their funds, which, of course, they will readily do, thus raising the money necessary to erect the building.

Throughout the entire progress of the exposition movement the women of the city have shown the true Atlanta spirit and have even set men a pattern in the earnestness and enthusiasm with which they have thrown into their work. It would never do to advertise again for plans for the woman's building, for this would cause a delay which time does not justify. The alterations proposed by Miss Mercur should be accepted by the woman's board at its meeting today, and the work of construction should begin as soon as possible.

A BRIGHTER REAL ESTATE OUTLOOK.

The new impetus given to Atlanta by the approaching exposition and by the well-founded expectation of better times to come has a good effect upon city real estate.

All through the recent depression Atlanta has held its own, and its owners have been unwilling to part with it except at good prices. In the main, the foundation of our largest fortunes has been in the shape of real estate. The men who purchased forest land here were rich when Terminus was built; those who purchased in Terminus were prosperous when Marietta loomed up, and those who bought in Marietta were wealthy when the town was transformed into Atlanta. During the past forty years hundreds of men have made large fortunes by the increase in value of their city lots, and thousands have become well to do.

There is no better and safer investment for the present and the future than is offered by Atlanta dirt. We now have 100,000 inhabitants. Our population has nearly doubled in every past decade, and now that our city stands third in the manufacturing cities of the United States it is safe to say that many of the northern industries

drifting in this direction will be drawn to this center and will aid in rapidly building up the metropolis of the new south.

Farseeing observers are confident that Atlanta will be one of the largest interior cities in the United States, and it goes without saying that our land will become more valuable every year because there will be more people, more enterprise and more capital demanding it. We may stand still in a period of depression, but when it is over there will be a leap forward. The city will never go backward.

Already we see indications of a reviving real estate market this spring, and there is great interest in the coming auction of the Equitable Land Company on the 27th instant. At that time there will be an auction sale of thirty acres, 100 choice residence lots, on beautiful streets near the center of the city. This tract is known as the Central Park property, and while it is the largest body of real estate ever sold at one time in Atlanta, all the indications point to numerous bidders and good prices.

We do not want any boom in real estate, but we are gratified to see that the demand for it is increasing, and that there is every prospect of a rising market from now on. People are just beginning to open their eyes to the magnitude of the exposition, and they know that it will add tremendously to our population and business. Naturally shrewd capitalists and those with a little surplus money want to get hold of city lots at present prices. They know that if they wait a few months there will be a big rise.

We are glad to see this activity in real estate circles. It is a sign of prosperity and progress.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Editor Godkin, of The New York Evening Post, is in a state of abject terror for fear some person or persons of influence may be induced at some time or other to show a disposition to resort insults offered to the United States.

Farseeing observers are confident that Atlanta will be one of the largest interior cities in the United States, and it goes without saying that our land will become more valuable every year because there will be more people, more enterprise and more capital demanding it. We may stand still in a period of depression, but when it is over there will be a leap forward. The city will never go backward.

Already we see indications of a reviving real estate market this spring, and there is great interest in the coming auction of the Equitable Land Company on the 27th instant. At that time there will be an auction sale of thirty acres, 100 choice residence lots, on beautiful streets near the center of the city. This tract is known as the Central Park property, and while it is the largest body of real estate ever sold at one time in Atlanta, all the indications point to numerous bidders and good prices.

We do not want any boom in real estate, but we are gratified to see that the demand for it is increasing, and that there is every prospect of a rising market from now on. People are just beginning to open their eyes to the magnitude of the exposition, and they know that it will add tremendously to our population and business. Naturally shrewd capitalists and those with a little surplus money want to get hold of city lots at present prices. They know that if they wait a few months there will be a big rise.

We are glad to see this activity in real estate circles. It is a sign of prosperity and progress.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Editor Godkin, of The New York Evening Post, is in a state of abject terror for fear some person or persons of influence may be induced at some time or other to show a disposition to resort insults offered to the United States.

Farseeing observers are confident that Atlanta will be one of the largest interior cities in the United States, and it goes without saying that our land will become more valuable every year because there will be more people, more enterprise and more capital demanding it. We may stand still in a period of depression, but when it is over there will be a leap forward. The city will never go backward.

Already we see indications of a reviving real estate market this spring, and there is great interest in the coming auction of the Equitable Land Company on the 27th instant. At that time there will be an auction sale of thirty acres, 100 choice residence lots, on beautiful streets near the center of the city. This tract is known as the Central Park property, and while it is the largest body of real estate ever sold at one time in Atlanta, all the indications point to numerous bidders and good prices.

We do not want any boom in real estate, but we are gratified to see that the demand for it is increasing, and that there is every prospect of a rising market from now on. People are just beginning to open their eyes to the magnitude of the exposition, and they know that it will add tremendously to our population and business. Naturally shrewd capitalists and those with a little surplus money want to get hold of city lots at present prices. They know that if they wait a few months there will be a big rise.

We are glad to see this activity in real estate circles. It is a sign of prosperity and progress.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Editor Godkin, of The New York Evening Post, is in a state of abject terror for fear some person or persons of influence may be induced at some time or other to show a disposition to resort insults offered to the United States.

Farseeing observers are confident that Atlanta will be one of the largest interior cities in the United States, and it goes without saying that our land will become more valuable every year because there will be more people, more enterprise and more capital demanding it. We may stand still in a period of depression, but when it is over there will be a leap forward. The city will never go backward.

Already we see indications of a reviving real estate market this spring, and there is great interest in the coming auction of the Equitable Land Company on the 27th instant. At that time there will be an auction sale of thirty acres, 100 choice residence lots, on beautiful streets near the center of the city. This tract is known as the Central Park property, and while it is the largest body of real estate ever sold at one time in Atlanta, all the indications point to numerous bidders and good prices.

We do not want any boom in real estate, but we are gratified to see that the demand for it is increasing, and that there is every prospect of a rising market from now on. People are just beginning to open their eyes to the magnitude of the exposition, and they know that it will add tremendously to our population and business. Naturally shrewd capitalists and those with a little surplus money want to get hold of city lots at present prices. They know that if they wait a few months there will be a big rise.

We are glad to see this activity in real estate circles. It is a sign of prosperity and progress.

THE CONSTITUTION.

Editor Godkin, of The New York Evening Post, is in a state of abject terror for fear some person or persons of influence may be induced at some time or other to show a disposition to resort insults

IN THE LOCAL FIELD.

Massachusetts legislature, and as I have seen nothing in the press patches about his social career while there, it gives me great pleasure to add my contribution to the large mass of pamphlet literature that is being collected by the press associations.

Tea-moh was a social lion in Atlanta, receptions and social gatherings in his brief stay in small arms and the little party Aragon the other Napoleon McKinley was in evidence at the City Club, the points of interest were the absence of personal military binding. The companionship of the committee.

In Atlanta today: Weather: Fair and warm. Meetings: Woman's board exposition, 11 a.m.; executive board exposition, 4 o'clock p.m.; electric light committee, 6 o'clock a.m.; amusement: Wilder Clarke in "A Widow Hunt," at the Grand, 8 o'clock p.m.; entertainment by Ladies Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association at First Baptist church Sunday school, First Baptist church, 8 o'clock p.m. Courts: Civil branch superior court, Judge J. H. Lumpkin, 9 o'clock a.m.; both branches city court, civil docket, Judge Van Epp and Westmoreland, 9 o'clock a.m.; United States court, Judge W. T. Newell, 10 o'clock a.m.

—Amanda Freeman has entered suit against Mrs. N. N. Archer, proprietress of the Hotel Grant, for \$1,000 damages, and she fell down an elevator shaft, and that she stopped on a box of all of which was very injurious. She had three stories.

The suit of the Georgia Loan and Banking Company against Mr. Goldsmith, who has been a member of the Georgia legislature, has been concluded. A number of the members of the race were in the center of the race, and as he had done, he got some good news, and a new light. He is a member of the social shuffle of Atlanta and center, and he is still clinging with auburn auburn, once took the blue ribbon Atlanta stay. He with them. If teaching an individual right Atlanta, on his sets legislature, I

met it is the result part. Again we see in a child of a frustrated in the case he years, who was sets of Victor Heron. Genius is equivalent toll and

at the Harmony last was a gentle-

Atlanta to build a set. Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

Atlanta who meet at the carshed them to rest on trains pass by, for any street car any street more

the guardian of the in order to insure of all of its citizens all councilmen and be chairmen of a same time. establish marriage for all the married

to have more at one time to give each side a

A SUDDEN DROP.

Traders Expected the Leading Bull to Give Cotton Substantial Support.

BUT HE MADE NO SUCH MOVE

And the Market Proke Some Six to Seven Points-The Stock Market Shows an Improving Tendency.

GEORGIA'S NATIONAL BANKS.

Their Condition as Reported to the Department.

Washington, March 21.—The stock market during the first hour of business showed a little irregularity, the result of realization and orders on the part of bears to check the rising tendency. London sold small amounts of St. Paul and Louisville and Nashville and attempts were made to use this against the market. The stock offered was quickly absorbed, however, and when the selling abated the market improved rapidly. The rise which set in during the last hour was led by the oil companies. Distilling was the special field, scaling up to 15% for the stock and 15% for the Manhattan Trust Company receipts. The rise was accompanied by rumors that the shorts will lead a lively dance before the expiration of the time for depositing the stock under the reorganization plan. Over 46,000 shares of the Standard Oil Company Electric was second in point of activity, transactions amounting to 44,000 shares. The basis of the rise is found in the reiterated statement that the annual report will be more favorable than expected. Sugar was stronger than for days past and touched 99¢. The improvement was due to covering of short interest. The Georgia Central Electric was second in point of activity, transactions amounting to 44,000 shares. The Jersey Central, after an early decline of over 2% on the part of the operators, showed that the companies were represented at the coal presidents' meeting.

In the Industrial Distilling and Cattle Feeding was advanced over 1% per cent and the strong speculation in this stock is assisted by the fact that on March 25th the report for the oil stocks under the reorganization plan will expire.

The market shows an undeterioration of vigor and the short interest appears to be nervous.

A man who was shown the figures of the American Tobacco Company's annual report, which had not yet been made public, says that the figures printed by us on the 25th of February, showing a surplus of nearly \$7,000,000 invested in tobacco and other products, and the subsequent rise of 2% to 3% in the oil dividends of the oil companies, is over 1% per cent earned on the stock, against about 19 per cent earned in 1893. These were correct within a few thousands dollars. He was so impressed by the figures that he bought the stock liberally.

Closing Stock Review.

New York, March 21.—New York News Bureau by private wire to J. C. Knox, Manager: The stock market today was only moderately active, but it ruled strong and steady, with no signs of panic, due to professional realization of profits.

Jersey Central was extremely irregular, ranging from 92 to 94, and then selling off over 1% per cent.

The bears renewed sales of the Coalers after the result of the meeting of Anthracite presidents was considered, although the operators were considered an indication of progress toward agreement.

An active speculative feature was General Electric, which advanced over 2 per cent on heavy covering of shorts.

Sugar was opposed by bears, but steadily hardened about 2 per cent.

Distillers and Cattle Feeding rose nearly 2% to 3% on the part of the market, embarrassed by the fact that on next Monday the time expires for deposit of stock under the reorganization plan.

Lead gained 2 per cent on small transactions.

The Granglers were strong at advances of 1% to 2% per cent.

The market enjoyed an accession of outside buying, and the close was strong, although prices showed some irregularity under profit taking and bear aggression in several directions.

DESCRIPTION.

Opening.

Highest.

Lowest.

Todays' Trade.

Yesterday's Close.

Change.

Closed weak. Sales 362,400 shares.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York today:

MONTHS.

RECEIPTS EXPORTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS EXPORTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 666 946 472

Monday. 114 21 100 25 947 472

Tuesday. 171 149 841 804 860 481

Wednesday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Thursday. 109 38 100 115 923 467

Friday. 111 111 218 793

Total. 1111 370 218 793

RECEIPTS SHIPMENTS STOCKS.

1895 1894 1895 1894 1895 1894

Saturday. 292 30 865 66

BOARD DIDN'T CONCUR

Aldermen Fail to Approve Council's Action in the City Printing Matter.

THE MATTER WAS HEARD YESTERDAY

And After Talks At All Sides, the Action Giving the Printing to The Commercial Was Non-Concurred in.

On motion of Alderman Hirsch they adopted.

Hunter's Long Distance Record.

The ordinance creating the office of postmaster was adopted with the proviso that the water tax notice be delivered by that official.

"That," said Alderman Tolbert, "is too much work to put on one man and I am opposed to it."

"Don't make Jumbo Hunter do all that. He is willing, but don't make him do it."

"Why," exclaimed Alderman Covin, "you know Hunter. He can walk seventy-five, or even 100, miles in a day easily."

The ordinance with the additional work was adopted.

Police Officers' Salaries.

The ordinance fixing the salaries of the officers and patrolmen of the police department was adopted with one amendment.

The committee of the council fixed the salaries of the members of the detective force at \$2.70 per day.

At the last meeting of the printing committee of the city council it decided to award the contract for publishing the city's official notices to The Commercial, as the bid of that paper was the lowest.

The council agreed to this action on last Monday, and sent the bid to the aldermanic board for its approval. While this bid was the lowest, it was thought to have been filed after the time specified for the bids to be in, and for this reason the board decided that to award the contract to The Commercial would be unfair to the other papers that have handled the city printing for years, and had gone to considerable expense to prepare for it.

The question brought before the board was that the bid of The Commercial was filed after the time allowed for this purpose had expired.

The other bids had been filed on Saturday last at 12 o'clock, and the bid of the paper that claimed the award had not been filed until later in the day.

When the printing committee decided to ask for bids for the work Deputy City Clerk Rice was asked to send out requests to the daily papers to bid on the printing. He did this, and named Saturday noon as the time for filing them. The Constitution and The Journal complied with all of the requirements of the notice, and bid bids promptly at noon—the time called for. After these bids had been filed The Commercial's bid was handed in it seems.

Mr. Blackburn Speaks.

What the case came before the board the rules were suspended and Mr. B. M. Blackburn, editor of The Commercial, spoke in favor of his bid for half an hour. He said that he had prepared his bid on Friday before it was filed, and was prepared at that time to submit it, but was told that an extension of time had been asked for by the other papers, and withheld it. Later he learned that the other bids had been handed in at the hour regularly named, and hastened to file his, which had been accepted by the printing committee.

He said his paper was young and struggling to gain a firmer foothold, and said if he was not awarded the contract that it might have the effect of keeping down competition, and that next year the city would probably have to pay an increased price for the work.

Alderman Howell asked Mr. Blackburn which had done the most towards the upbuilding of Atlanta, The Constitution or The Journal.

Mr. Blackburn quickly replied: "Unquestionably The Constitution."

He thought, though, that his paper, in the past year—was the only one of its existence—had done more than all of the other papers.

Mr. Covin was heard from.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blackburn's speech Mr. H. H. Cabaniss, of The Journal, said the statement of Mr. that gentleman that he had failed to get the contract this year, that next he might not be able to fit in, was an unfortunate admission. He did not think it the duty of the council to foster new enterprises.

"There are many young newspaper men in the city," he said, "who have enterprise and ambition. Why cannot they start papers and ask for the work simply because they are young and need it?"

He said that The Constitution and his paper had given liberally to all public enterprises, and it was wrong to attempt to take from them the credit due for years of work in the advancement of the city in all matters where the people received the benefit.

He said when he learned that the bid of The Commercial had been filed in an irregular manner he had demanded the return of his which had been refused.

Mr. Kelly's Talk.

Mr. T. J. Kelly, manager of the advertising for The Constitution, said Mr. Blackburn was like an ambitious boy, for in attempting to handle the city printing he was making an effort to do more than his strength would allow. He said that the council could, with just as much propriety, consider a bid from the publisher of The Fulton County Daily Reports.

He said, printed the transaction of the courts and was just as much a daily paper as The Journal or Commercial, as it was printed six days in the week.

Mr. Blackburn was asked if his paper could compete with the others in point of circulation. He did not say.

Colonel W. A. Hemphill, manager of The Constitution, who was present, said he had not come to the committee with any idea of speaking.

"I do want to say this though," he said, "and it is that during the thirty years of my newspaper experience that I have seen fully twenty-five papers die, and every one of them went down flying at the masthead of the words, 'Largest circulation in the city.'

Non-Concurred in Council's Action.

This caused considerable laughter and then Alderman Hirsch moved that the action of the council in accepting the bid of The Commercial be non-concurred in by the board. Alderman Tolbert moved as a sub-resolution that it be endorsed by the board. This motion was carried.

Then the motion of Mr. Hirsch was voted on and adopted. This action of the board of aldermen will most likely result in a second request for bids.

To Paupers Decently.

Colonel Mayson, chairman of the relief committee, and several persons, voted with two propositions for the burial of paupers. He said that for years the city had made no contract for the burial of paupers and had been forced to adopt a plan to bury a poor one.

When a pauper died he said the city warden had been obliged to call on the undertakers for bids for furnishing the casket and conducting the funeral. He asked the board to agree upon the bid of Mr. Patterson, who agreed to furnish a casket, burial robe and everything necessary for the paupers' funeral for \$12.50. This bid was for adults, and children were to be buried at \$5.50.

These paupers were to be buried by the board at its own expense. The aldermen agreed to these bids after they had been adopted by the council.

Mr. Mayson urged the necessity of giving respectable white paupers a decent burial and asked the board to adopt the

SALE OF THE A. & F.

A Petition Filed in the Federal Court to Prevent It.

BONDHOLDERS WANT IT POSTPONED

The Petition Filed by Messrs. F. M. Coker, R. F. Maddox and W. D. Grant—It Will Be Heard Tomorrow.

The Atlanta and Florida road will not be sold tomorrow. It has again been postponed.

The sale is likely to be deferred until a time as the condition of the money market will make it to the interest of all concerned.

This has not been settled yet, however, and Judge Newman has given no intimation to this effect, but, from the contents of a very important legal document filed in the United States court yesterday afternoon, it begins to look as if an extension of time might safely be classed as a certainty.

"One of the main features of the exhibit will be the timber test work, which is studied by every farmer in the south and may stimulate him to improved methods.

"The forest owner will show his own aside from maps and charts and other graphic illustrations, as to their amount and distribution, by a series of twenty monographs, each showing each one of the economically important tree species that form the bulk of the lumber production of the south. The forest owner will also show frames, made of the trees themselves, a full description of the tree in its foliage and fruit, its range of distribution, and all other information possible regarding the nature of the wood and the application in the arts.

"The timber owner will illustrate the forest botany of the southern states, sections of wood with botanical specimens and descriptive label of more than 100 species of timber which will be displayed, not counting some one hundred Florida and Texas species, which are of a semi-tropical character. The forest owner will also show the timber which, when it is cut, is a great chance for getting acquainted with its different arborescent features.

"One of the main features of the exhibit will be the timber test work, which the division has carried on during the last year, and the timber testing machine will be kept in operation, so that the manner of carrying on the work can be practically demonstrated. As the timber which has been hitherto performed on southern timbers, especially the southern pines, the display of broken timber, and the bleeding process, as carried on at present, was most wasteful and unnecessarily so.

"The division has had a number of experiments with the timber, and has also experimented with other proposed methods.

"The results of these experiments, in connection with the experiments of the forest owner, will be published in the next issue of the Atlanta and Florida road of full-sized timbers.

"Finally, we are concerned with the introduction of useful trees, either for the products they yield, or some other advantages they promise. These are to be shown as far as possible in their natural state. There are, for instance, some eucalyptus species which can be grown in Florida, and in a few years, at their enormous rapid growth, will be able to protect the orange groves against the frosts which frequently threaten the orange groves.

"You know, of course, that the orchards which have a forest cover to protect them suffered much less than where there was no cover when the cold winds came, cutting the natural woods. There is the cork oak, of which there should be whole forests of it, and which will be worth a quarter of a million dollars worth of cork which we now import. The division, a few years ago, sent out a lot of oak seed to the forest owner, and he has now

planted it, and is now able to protect the orange groves against the frosts which frequently threaten the orange groves.

"We also will show how the shifting sands along the coast are started on their dangerous work of covering fertile lands and destroying them, and how they must be reclaimed by the planting, first, of grasses and then of a forestry growth, which we have done in a few cases, and will find a place in this part of the exhibit.

"Finally, I propose to turn the windows used by substituting, at least in part, transparent glass for the glass, showing a series of beautiful views of the most important forest trees, and, if I can get the time, I will surround these pictures by views (transparencies) of the leading sawmill establishments in the south.

"I take it that the exposition is mainly an advertising enterprise, and I hope to persuade the lumbermen and woodworkers of the south to co-operate in this, and in advertising they ever had for the least expense, if it is done in the right way.

"I hope to interest the governors of the different states trying to induce their co-operation in bringing to the exposition a comprehensive display of the forest resources of their states, and to have the general surround these pictures by views (transparencies) of the leading sawmill establishments in the south.

"Mr. Fernow is one of the best authorities on the subject, and the government has engaged in working on the government exhibit, and assures the exposition management that his part of the exposition will be highly interesting.

"Mr. Fernow," said Mr. Collier, "is one of the most interesting gentlemen I ever met. He is thoroughly enthusiastic on the subject of his work and is determined to make a success of it. He has been in Atlanta before. He took a prominent part, I remember, in the exercises attending the opening of a new school of the Girls' High School building."

Mr. Fernow has furnished to Mr. Walter G. Cooper, of the exposition, an article setting forth the work he is doing. His article is for the use of the press generally and is as follows:

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of the entire forest exhibits.

"The division of forestry will have its exhibition separately in the forestry-building, the chief of that division having also charge of

TWO ROADS COMBINE

The Macon, Dublin and Savannah Boys
the Macon and Atlanta.

A QUARTER OF A MILLION PAID

Chicago Capitalists Made the Trade—A
Rival for the Central from Macon
to the Sea.

Macon, Ga., March 21.—(Special)—For the sum of \$250,000 the Macon, Dublin and Savannah railroad has purchased the Macon and Atlanta road. This means a new and shorter route from Macon to the sea, and a formidable rival to the Central. The deal has been on some time, but has just been completed.

The stockholders of the two concerns have approved the trade, and all that now remains is for the legal transfer of the papers, which will be made this week. This information will be a surprise to the public, and will provoke much talk in railroad circles.

The Macon, Dublin and Savannah road will now be pushed to completion from Dublin to Savannah as rapidly as men and money can do it. The road is already in successful operation from Macon to Dublin, a distance of fifty-four miles. The right of way, franchise, etc., of the Macon and Atlanta will be used from Dublin to Savannah. The Macon and Dublin and Savannah road will be the shortest line from Macon to Savannah. It will be about forty miles shorter than the Central. The Macon and Atlanta has about thirty miles of track laid below Dublin toward Savannah, and a number of additional miles graded, and a quantity of rails and cross-ties on hand.

The Macon, Dublin and Savannah has been built and equipped from Macon to Dublin without a bond or share of stock having been issued on the road. The property is owned by the Georgia and Illinois Improvement Company, which is composed of Chicago capitalists, who have advanced to the road all the money necessary to build and equip the line from Dublin to Savannah. Especially, as not a bond has been issued on the road from Macon to Dublin.

The Macon and Atlanta road was originally laid out to go to Colleton on the Carolina coast, and to Savannah. It was laid out by the Macon and Western and Southern system, and was to have been built by the Macon and Savannah Construction Company, which organization was composed principally of stockholders and officials of the Macon Construction Company.

By decree of the public works court the property of the Macon and Atlanta railroad and of the Macon and Savannah Construction Company was offered at public sale before the courthouse door in this city, on November 30, 1882. The commissioners of sale were C. K. Kibbey, R. A. Nisbet and W. M. Gordon.

The property sold for \$400,000 and was bought in by Mr. John R. Young, of Savannah. By the terms of sale a cash payment of \$10,000 was made by Mr. Young. Among the effects bought were 2,112 tons steel rails, 23,236 angle bars, 222,000 cross-ties, fifty flat cars, twenty-five box cars, eight of tank cars, and various road effects of last year. The property purchased for \$400,000 cost the Macon Construction Company and the Savannah Construction Company.

Mr. Young and others organized the Atlanta Short Line and took possession of the property. Among one of the stockholders was Major J. F. Hanson, of the Atlanta Short Line. Major J. F. Hanson, of Macon, and he has been very instrumental with Mr. Young of Savannah in the present reorganization of the Macon and Savannah Short Line in making the sale of the road to the Macon, Dublin and Savannah.

The stockholders will receive their pro rata share of the \$250,000 paid by the Macon, Dublin and Savannah road. With this purchase the Atlanta Short Line, presumably, goes out of existence.

It is understood that the Macon, Dublin and Savannah has already taken charge of the road, and that the Dublin and Atlanta was in course of construction by the Atlanta Short Line. Within the past few months the road has had to go a number of miles of road, Mr. Young has been quietly pushing the work, and very little has been said in the public prints about it.

The Aldermanic Election.
Major Horne has decided not to call the special election for alderman to fill the vacancy from the first ward caused by the resignation of C. J. Julian on April 11th, the same day for the election of a new alderman. He does not care to complicate the bond question with an exciting aldermanic election. He wants the issue to be made squarely and definitely, and more clearly to the people. He will doubtless inform city council by message on Tuesday night of the date appointed for the election for alderman.

THE BOND ELECTION.

Nearly 400 persons have registered for the bond election to date. Registration is very slow, and unless more interest is manifested the election will be held on the last day for registering arrives. It is thought that a majority of the registrants will be in favor of bonds. Partisan politics don't seem to be figuring in the matter very much, and it is proposed to organize a paving club next week and arouse the people on the subject.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH.

Major Horne has been highly gratulated on the splendid speech delivered by him in his defense of the bond question. It made a splendid impression on all who heard it. The address was full of facts and figures marshaled in an interesting and convincing manner. It was an elaborate review of the financial condition of the city, and has set many people to thinking.

WHICH CAUSE A SENSATION.

The trial of Mrs. George Ring for assault and battery on Little Eliza Cowan will occur next Monday in the city court. It will be one of the most interesting and perhaps sensational trials ever held in that tribunal.

Ex-Alderman Julian and family left this morning for their future home in Dallas, Tex. Mr. Julian will take charge of the silk department of Hanes & Oppenheim.

Mrs. Charles C. Holt is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Young, of Euclid.

Miss Mattie Lou Hatcher is visiting Miss Clyde Wingfield, of Culloden.

Dr. and Mrs. Stapler gave a delightful and cordial welcome party tonight complimentary to the guest, Mrs. McClelland, of Waynesboro.

A German will be dancing tomorrow night at the Dog's Head.

The case of the Galena Oil Company, of Pennsylvania, vs. the Central road was not arranged today, for the Judge Speed held a night session in the United States court. Quite a number of Maconites, and some money by the recent advance in the cotton market, thousand dollars have been made by cotton.

Captain Alonso T. Beaton, who died yesterday in Americus of paralysis, was well known in Macon. The late J. S. Schofield, brother-in-law of Chancellor W. E. Bogs, of this city, is in the city.

Hon. C. B. Bartlett has gone to Athens on business.

Mr. Peyton L. Wade, a popular young gentleman, a lawyer of Dublin, is in the city on route home to Atlanta, where he has been on business.

Mr. S. H. Rumph, the well known fruit grower, is a guest of the Brown house today.

Mr. John Taylor and Miss Daisy Jones

were united in marriage last night at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. W. H. Jones, on Hazel street.

The well known United States prisoner now in the Bibb county jail, and charged with complicity in the recent jail delivery, was over to the home of his wife, Mrs. W. H. Jones, in Atlanta. He was allowed to come from his cell into the office of the jailor for this purpose.

March 20 is a turn day for the April term of Bibb Superior court.

Glennie Smith, a negro, attempted suicide today by swallowing a dose of potassium permanganate, attention saved her life. This was her third attempt.

MORE JEWELERS SWINDLED.

They Send Goods to the Sharps Who Recently Worked Georgia.

Nashville, Tenn., March 21.—(Special)—A gang of sharks has played on Nashville successfully a trick which has been going on in all parts of the country. B. H. Steff & Co., jewelers, are gone out and after taking up positions in the city, the same who received \$3000 in Georgia. Then they moved on to Hopkinsville. The plan is the same everywhere. Assuming at Hopkinsville the name of T. M. Jones, a merchant rated Al, they ordered from Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Paducah and elsewhere diamonds, rubies, emeralds, etc., and when the jeweler was sent them, almost every jeweler honored with an order asked him to pay him a dry goods merchant with Al credit, sent the things.

The Steff company sent \$800 worth. To guard against the real T. M. Jones getting the jewels, the bogus one complained to the post office and express office that his packages were miscarrying and gave a list of firms from whom he expected packages. This worked successfully. A Louisville jeweler sent the diamonds down by his son, who arrived after the parties had skipped. The express company has taken the matter in hand.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY.

Damage Wanted on Account of Engine House Next Door.

Augusta, Ga., March 21.—(Special)—Judge J. W. H. McElroy this afternoon after four days' argument, released T. W. Capers, trustee of the Kilpatrick estate, and appointed W. H. Barret, Jr., as trustee under \$1000 bond to be subsequently increased.

The final decree in the case will be made at the April term of court.

Colonel Andrews is easily at home in Atlanta and has friends here by the score.

MEN OF MILLIONS.

Fairbanks, Marshall Field and Other Chicago Millionaires Here.

The private car of Marvin Hughton, president of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, was sidetracked near the Markham house in this city last night for several hours, and there was a bevy of celebrities within.

The party consisted of N. K. Fairbank, the famous millionaire who has held sway in the lard and soap trade of the world for so long a time; Marvin Hughton, president of the greatest railway of the west; Marshall Field, the wealthiest dry goods man of the western half of the continent, and Charles Fargo, vice president of the American Express Company.

The party telegraphed for the special detective agent who had been at work on the case of the wreck at Scotland a week or ten days ago, and will put him on the train to this city. He was away hours in securing a substantial clue, which terminated in the arrest of the party now in jail for trial.

Colonel Andrews is easily at home in Atlanta and has friends here by the score.

THE WRECK.

When the wrecker sale is held the purchasers will be required to turn the property over to the new company, which is to be known as the Central of Georgia Railway Company.

In this case it is to be seen that the Central will be taken over by the Southern railway except by the Southern holding a majority of the interests. It will not be sold outright to the Southern, but will remain a separate company to itself apart and will have a different name, different president, and a different management, though, of course, the Southern will have control of the property in an indirect way.

It is interesting to the many holders of Southwestern that their interests are well provided for in the plan for reorganization, the obligations of this company being fully recognized.

The Constitution has already printed the outline of the new plan for the reorganization of the Central, which is about as follows in substance:

The new company will be authorized to issue \$7,000,000 of first mortgage 50-year 5 per cent bonds, and \$1,000,000 of second mortgage 50-year 5 per cent bonds.

The main line from Atlanta to Savannah, including the Milledgeville branch, and on the Mobile and Eufaula and a second line, 44 miles long, from the section of the Mobile and Girard to the Atlantic, will be taken over by the Southern.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have a first line from Atlanta to Savannah and a second line from Savannah to the Atlantic.

The new company will be known as the Central of Georgia and will have

TO BE
EN REGLE

One should keep up with the newest shades and shapes of correspondence paper and envelopes. We make a specialty of high grade papers, such as appeal to the most refined taste and are used by the elite of society everywhere. Our new spring styles are just received and offered at popular prices. If you need fine correspondence paper do not buy until you see our stock or send for our samples.

J. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

club..... club
club..... club

there are all sorts of clubs, but
there's only one

"canadian club"

whisky—there are, also, all sorts of whiskies, the best is canadian club—it is being imitated—that's natural—all good things are imitated—trade on other people's brains as it were—don't be deceived by something "just as good"—examine the label carefully—

bluthenthal "b&b,"
& bickart.

big whisky house. atlanta.

Potts-Thompson

LIQUOR COMPANY,
WHOLESALEERS!

9-11-13 DECATUR ST.

Our best and oldest Ryees are Q-Club, Monogram, Mt. Vernon, Imperial Cabinet, Pennsylvania Rye, Old Centennial, and ten-year-old Bourbons are Old Rippey, Jas. E. Pepper, McBrayer, Old Crow and others. Corn Whisky—"Stone Mountain"—our own brand and make.

'PHONE 48.

OPIUM and Whiskey Kabobs cured at home with
our special process. FREE
B.M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 104½ Whitehall St.

Have Your
HOUSE PAINTED

Contracts taken for all kinds of Interior and Exterior work.

Get our prices.

At 12 North Forsyth St.
F. J. COOLEDGE & BRO.

G. W. BEACH, Secretary and Treasurer.
J. A. G. BEACH, O. WINGATE, Vice President.

The Atlanta Plumbing Co.

Phone 192.
Contractors of Plumbing, Steam and Gas
Fitting.
22 Loyd Street, Atlanta, Ga.

The Southern Telephone
Construction Company.

Office 346 Equitable building, Atlanta, Ga., is prepared to build and equip

Telephone Exchanges Complete,

sell and erect private lines, furnish office and desk phones, all of

Latest and Best Patent

and most improved finish at lowest prices.

Correspondence solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

PETER LYNCH

55 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell streets, and branch store at 201 Peters street, in addition to his large and varied stock, is now receiving and shipping up the finest seeds, such as clover, orchard, blue and red top grass seeds, German millet, eastern rye, rye, oats, buckwheat, etc., a kind of watermelon and cantaloupe seeds, and garden seeds of all kind; gardening tools and articles; fishing rods, traps, pots, cartridges and ammunition of all kinds; and other varieties of goods, too numerous to mention, to suit every taste. All the latest, whenever you fail to find anything else, come to his place and you will be very sure to find something. The above varieties are to be found at his stores on Whitehall and Peters streets.

He has a large stock of fine wines, sakers, porters, brandies, gins, rums and whiskies, of the very best grade, for medicinal and beverage purposes, and to be found at his Whitehall street store.

A perfect variety store at each place. All orders accommodated with the cash, filled promptly and at reasonable prices. You will hand a good lot of arctic and rubber overalls, and other articles to suit the cold and hard weather.

Just received, 600 pounds fresh and genuine codfish.

BLOCKS IN THE WAY

Of Those Who Would Abuse the Bounty
of the State.

QUESTIONS FOR INDIGENT VETERANS

Which Will Develop the Fact Whether
They Are Entitled to Relief Under
the Last Pension Act.

There seems to be an idea out among the confederate veterans of the state that the pensions under the recent act are for services.

As a result of this misapprehension, the present indications are that the state would be called upon to spend over half a million dollars per annum upon the new class of pensioners.

To clear up this misapprehension, and to save the state from imposition, the governor has had drawn up a series of questions which are most searching in their nature.

What the Law Really Is.

There was embodied in the constitution of 1876 a provision authorizing the legislature to grant pensions to confederate veterans suffering from wounds or loss of limbs during the term of their service. Later there was an amendment covering the widows of such veterans. The pensions now paid out to these pensioners amount to something like \$600,000 per annum, which added to the probable \$500,000 for the new class, would make a total pension list of \$1,100,000.

Of recent years it has become evident that this provision is not now broad enough. The youngest men who fought in the confederate army have now passed the age of fifty. All are in the decline of life. Many have been unfortunate and become crippled and blind. It was becoming a familiar sight to see some homeless veteran, stricken by providence, wending his way to the poorhouse. To a proud people it is galling to see a man whose valor has been illustrated in song and story passing their declining years as the recipients of a stinted charity. It was then proposed that the constitution should be so amended as to authorize the pension of "soldiers" who, by reason of age and poverty, are unable to provide a living for themselves. This amendment was adopted in the last state election, without division on party lines, and the legislature following passed an act for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

The Question Proposed.

Something has got out that this was to be a service pension; whereas, it is really a pension for those who, by age, infirmity or blindness, are unable to make a living. It is not intended for the aged, the poor, or the blind, but for such as these. So the question could be no possible mistake on part of the applicant to the paper to be signed is not a formal application as formerly, but consists of questions which are to be sworn to by the physician, as follows:

"I further certify that my precise physical condition is such as to enable me to earn a support for himself, and that we have no interest in said pension being allowed."

"I swear to and subscribe before me this the day of January, 1895."

The ordinance certifies follows:

"States of Georgia, County—, ordinary in and for said county, hereby, to my knowledge, and before any other person known to me, and before any reputable physician or surgeon, do swear to and subscribe before me this day of January, 1895, that they have examined carefully the applicant for pension under the act of 1876, and that his physical examination say that his precise physical condition is as follows:

"I further say on oath that the physical condition of the applicant is unable to earn a support for himself, and that we have no interest in said pension being allowed."

"I swear to and subscribe before me this the day of January, 1895."

The ordinance certifies follows:

"States of Georgia, County—, ordinary in and for said county, hereby, to my knowledge, and before any other person known to me, and before any reputable physician or surgeon, do swear to and subscribe before me this day of January, 1895, that they have examined carefully the applicant for pension under the act of 1876, and that his precise physical condition is as follows:

"I further certify that the tax digestes of 1882, 1883, and 1884, show that the applicant returned for taxation in his name in 1882 dollars of property and 1884 dollars of property."

"I swear to and seal of office this day of January, 1895."

The Applicant's Questions.

The questions which follow are to be answered by the applicant in detail, enquire particularly into his needs; his possible means of sustenance; how he has lived before; the condition of his close relatives, etc.

Questions for Applicant.

"State of Georgia, County—, of said state and county, desiring to avail himself of the pension act approved December 15, 1884, hereby submit his application after having given true answers to me to the following questions, deposes and answers as follows:

"1. What is your name, and where do you reside?"

"2. Where did you reside on January 1, 1884, and how long have you been a resident of this state?"

"3. Did you volunteer in the confederate army or in the Georgia militia?"

"4. In what company and regiment did you enlist?"

"5. In what company and regiment did you enlist?"

"6. How long did you remain in that company, and when did you discharge from service?"

"7. If you were discharged from same and joined another, or if you were transferred to another, give an account of such discharge and transfer."

"8. For how long a period did you discharge regular duty?"

"9. When, where and under what circumstances were you discharged from service?"

"10. What is your present occupation?"

"11. How much can you earn per annum by your own exertions?"

"12. What has been your occupation since 1865?"

"13. What would be necessary to support you for this pension year, and how much are you able to contribute thereto, either in labor or income?"

"14. What is your present physical condition, and how long have you been in such condition?"

"15. Upon which of the following grounds do you base your application for pension?"

"16. First, age and poverty; second, infirmity and poverty, or third, blindness and poverty?"

"17. Upon the first ground, state how long you have been in such condition that you could not earn your support? If upon the second, give a full and complete history of your infirmities, and if upon the third, state whether you are totally blind, and when and where you lost your sight?"

"18. What property, effects or income do you possess in 1894, 1895, and 1896?"

"19. What property, effects or income did you possess in 1883, 1884, and 1885?"

"20. In what county did you reside during these years, and what property did you then return for taxation?"

"21. What property, effects or income do you possess in 1883, 1884, and 1885?"

"22. How much did your support cost for each of those years, and what portion did you contribute thereto by your own labor or income?"

"23. What was your employment during 1883 and 1884? What pay did you receive in each year?"

"24. Are you married and have you a family?" If so, is your wife living, and are your children still at home? Give the names and ages of children and their means of support?"

"25. Are you receiving a pension under any law of this state?" If so, what amount, and for what disability?"

"Applicant, "I hereby announce that Plane & Field, whose office and warehouse is located on the corner of Peachtree and West Alabama street, this city, have sole property and sole agents for the sale of Ladd's lime in Atlanta. Their telephone is 224."

A. H. KORN, Receiver, Atlanta, Ga., February 22, 1895. feb 25 am.

LADD'S LIME.

I hereby announce that Plane & Field, whose office and warehouse is located on the corner of Peachtree and West Alabama street, this city, have sole property and sole agents for the sale of Ladd's lime in Atlanta. Their telephone is 224."

A. H. KORN, Receiver, Atlanta, Ga., February 22, 1895. feb 25 am.

Applicant, "I am to and subscribed before me this day of February, 1895. County—."

The witness is questioned with equal care, and to be sure of the facts, the State of Georgia, County—, of said state and county, have

been present as a witness in support of the application of . . . for pension under the act aforesaid. Date is 1895, and is 1895, and after being duly sworn, true answers to make to the following questions, deposes and answers as follows:

"1. What is your name, and where do you reside?"

"2. Are you acquainted with . . . the applicant? If so, how long have you known him?"

"3. Where does he reside, and how long has he been a resident of this state?"

"4. Did he ever serve in the army having served in the confederate army or the Georgia militia? How do you know this?"

"5. When, where, and in what company and regiment did he serve?"

"6. Were you a member of the same company and regiment?"

"7. What is the length of time he performed regular military duty, and what do you know of his service as a confederate soldier and the time and circumstances of his discharge from the army?"

"8. What property, effects or income has the applicant?"

"9. What is the applicant's occupation?"

"10. Is the applicant unable to support himself?" If so, why?"

"11. How was he supported during the years 1893 and 1894?"

"12. What portion of his support for these two years was derived from his own labor or income?"

"13. What is the applicant's occupation and physical condition?"

"14. Is the applicant unable to support himself?" If so, why?"

"15. How was he supported during the years 1893 and 1894?"

"16. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"17. Give a full and complete statement of the applicant's physical condition that entitles him to a pension under the act of December 15, 1894."

"18. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"19. Give a full and complete statement of the applicant's physical condition that entitles him to a pension under the act of December 15, 1894."

"20. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"21. Give a full and complete statement of the applicant's physical condition that entitles him to a pension under the act of December 15, 1894."

"22. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"23. Give a full and complete statement of the applicant's physical condition that entitles him to a pension under the act of December 15, 1894."

"24. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"25. Give a full and complete statement of the applicant's physical condition that entitles him to a pension under the act of December 15, 1894."

"26. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"27. Give a full and complete statement of the applicant's physical condition that entitles him to a pension under the act of December 15, 1894."

"28. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"29. Give a full and complete statement of the applicant's physical condition that entitles him to a pension under the act of December 15, 1894."

"30. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"31. Give a full and complete statement of the applicant's physical condition that entitles him to a pension under the act of December 15, 1894."

"32. What interest have you in the recovery of a pension by this applicant?"

"3